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EXAMINER

FABER, DAVID

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/788,503	Applicant(s) AGRAWALA ET AL.	
	Examiner David Faber	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 February 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/6/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the application filed 27 February 2004.
This office action is made Non-Final.
2. Claims 1-40 are pending. Claims 1, 15, 22, 33, and 38 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement filed 6 July 2004 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because some of the prior art listing of publications, and web sites/pages fail to disclose the pertinent pages involved. For example, art 'AA' lists Blinkenlights, the URL, and the last accessed date; however, fails to list the pertinent pages involved of the copy of the web site/page(s) that was submitted with the PTO-1449 form. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Drawings

4. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the

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description: 312. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 15-16, and 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, filed 8/24/2001).

As per dependent claim 15, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- providing a plurality of browsing modes to perform various navigational commands; (Browser that dedicated to HTML application functions (Abstract,

lines 5-8), which include back, forward, go to start page, menu (Column 9, lines 35-47))

- modifying the plurality of browsing modes to include alternate browsing activation tags; and activating a particular browsing mode by receiving an input signal related to a particular alternate browsing activation tag from at least one of the plurality of input devices. (Column 7, line 60 – Column 10, line 67: Discloses various browser functions implemented to be operated by inputs that when inputted activate the corresponding functionality. Inputs include inputs that are intended for HTML application functionality and the operations performed by the voice browser are determined from the action specified by the HTML application for the particular DTMF tone interpretation. (column 7, line 45-51) Pressing certain keys assigned to keys are inputted include perform returning to previously view HTML page (Column 10, lines 17-22), and going to the start (home) page. (Column 10, lines 49-54)

As per dependent Claim 16, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising:

- activating the particular browsing mode by receiving an alphanumeric symbol that represents the particular alternate browsing activation tag. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per independent Claim 33, Bjurstrom et al discloses a system comprising:

- a mode controller configured to modifying the plurality of browsing modes to include alternate browsing activation tags; (Column 7, line 60 – Column 10, line 67: Discloses various browser functions implemented to be operated by inputs that when inputted activate the corresponding functionality. Inputs include inputs that are intended for HTML application functionality and the operations performed by the voice browser are determined from the action specified by the HTML application for the particular DTMF tone interpretation. This acts as a form of a mode controller (column 7, line 45-51) Pressing certain keys assigned to keys are inputted include perform returning to previously view HTML page (Column 10, lines 17-22), and going to the start (home) page. (Column 10, lines 49-54)
- an input processor configured to receive and process input signals related to a particular alternate browsing activation tag from at least one of a plurality of input devices . (Column 9, lines 23-29: a DMTF receiver, or processor, receives a DTMF tone that was inputted by the user and interpreted into a readable execution that can be read by the voice browser to execute the functionality corresponding the input. FIG 1, Column 5, lines 48-51 discloses an input device.)

As per dependent Claim 34, Bjurstrom et al discloses a variety of navigational controls for browsing through hypertext documents. (Browser that dedicated to HTML

application functions (Abstract, lines 5-8), which include back, forward, go to start page, menu (Column 9, lines 35-47, Column 10)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-6, 14, 20-24, 27-28, 30-31, and 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002).

As per independent Claim 1, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising:

- Converting a component in a hypertext document to include an alternate component activation tag (Column 7, lines 25-60: Discloses a browser retrieving an HTML page consisting of a number of page elements, parsing the HTML page to create an object model that is a one-to-one mapping of the document, and creating a dialogue state structure with the voice browser controller, that adds dialogue elements to the model in which the elements contain input, output and references to the object model position properties. Column 8, line 52 – Column 10, line 67: discloses different inputs that are incorporated to controlling the browser and their functionality.)

- activating the converted component of the hypertext document by receiving an input signal related to the alternate component activation tag from at least one of a plurality of input devices. (Column 9, line 20-30: When a key is pressed, DTMF tone, or signal is sent to browser for the corresponding functionality of the pressed key to occur. Column 5, lines 38-52; Column 6, lines 35-43: discloses the tones are audio signals used from a phone to a DTMF receiver. FIG 1, Column 5, lines 48-51 discloses an input device)

However, Bjurstrom et al fails to specifically disclose controlling a display model to display the converted component in the hypertext document. However, Chiu et al discloses the ability to display a web page with hyperlinks displaying corresponding numbers next to the hyperlink so the user can operate function keys using numeric keys to access the links. (Paragraph 0027-0030)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys.

As per dependent claim 2, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- parsing the hypertext document to identify hyperlinks and open fields (Column 7, lines line 29-30, 35-45: parsing the document that results in a parse tree structure with all page elements, which includes links and input fields (line 29-30))

As per dependent claim 3, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- processing the input signal such that the browsing system can recognize the input signal as an activation of the converted component. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An input occurs, transmitted to a receiver in the browser, browser processes and performs the corresponding functionality of that input)

As per dependent claim 4, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- activating the converted component by receiving an alphanumeric symbol that represents the alternate component activation tag. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per dependent claim 5, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method further comprising:

- providing a plurality of browsing modes to perform various navigational commands; (Browser that dedicated to HTML application functions (Abstract, lines 5-8), which include back, forward, go to start page, menu (Column 9, lines 35-47)
- modifying the plurality of browsing modes to include alternate browsing activation tags; and activating a particular browsing mode by receiving an input signal related to a particular alternate browsing activation tag from at least one of the plurality of input devices. (Column 7, line 60 – Column 10,

line 67: Discloses various browser functions implemented to be operated by inputs that when inputted activate the corresponding functionality. Inputs include inputs that are intended for HTML application functionality and the operations performed by the voice browser are determined from the action specified by the HTML application for the particular DTMF tone interpretation. (column 7, line 45-51) Pressing certain keys assigned to keys are inputted include perform returning to previously view HTML page (Column 10, lines 17-22), and going to the start (home) page. (Column 10, lines 49-54)

As per dependent Claim 6, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising:

- activating the particular browsing mode by receiving an alphanumeric symbol that represents the particular alternate browsing activation tag. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per dependent Claim 14, Bjurstrom et al fails to specifically discloses annotating the hypertext document with a unique code such that the input signal is associated with the hypertext document. However, Chiu et al discloses the ability to display a web page with hyperlinks displaying corresponding numbers next to the hyperlink so the user can operate function keys using numeric keys to access the links. (Paragraph 0027-0030) Thus, this feature annotates the document for the number to be placed next to the hyperlink in the document wherein each number is a form of a unique

code representing a corresponding input function to that hyperlink. Each number is different, shown in FIG 3, therefore each number represents a different link, and a different input to make it unique.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys.

As per dependent Claim 20, Claim 20 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1, and is similarly rejected under Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al.

As per dependent Claim 21, Claim 21 recites similar limitations as in Claim 4, and is similarly rejected under Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al.

As per independent Claim 22, Claim 22 recites a system for performing the method of Claim 15 and is rejected similarly under Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al. Furthermore, Bjurstrom et al discloses an input processor configured to receive and process input signals. (Column 9, lines 23-29: a DTMF receiver, or processor, receives a DTMF tone that was inputted by the user and interpreted into a readable execution that can be read by the voice browser to execute the functionality corresponding the input.)

As per dependent Claim 23, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method wherein the input signal received by the input processor is associated with an alphanumerical symbol. (Column 9, lines 20-30: An example disclosing using the number '7', an alphanumeric

symbol, as an input. Column 9, line 30 – Column 10, line 67 discloses other alphanumeric symbols used and their functionalities.)

As per dependent Claim 24, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method wherein output data to at least one of the plurality of input devices. (column 5, lines 54-56) However, Bjurstrom et al fails to disclose an output module to receive data from the hypertext display controller. However, Chiu et al discloses a communications protocol that used to send data to a display output such as a television to be displayed.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys on a TV.

As per dependent Claim 27, Bjurstrom et al discloses a method comprising cell phones (FIG 1; Column 5, lines 50-53)

As per dependent Claim 28, Claim 28 recites similar limitations as in Claim 5 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent claim 30, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fails to specifically disclose the display being a shared display. It was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that multiple windows on a operating system, such as Microsoft Windows, could be displayed at the same time without overlapping, providing various amount of information thus resulting in a shared display. It would been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al with multiple windows being displayed at once as a

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shared displayed since it would have provided the user with the ability to multitask with various applications within one screen.

As per dependent Claim 31, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fail to specifically the shared displayed comprises multiple screens. However, it was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that multiple screens or monitors could be hooked up to a computer system that would be able to share the display of the desktop of a operating system over multiple screens. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al with the use of multiple screens since it would have provided the benefit of increasing a user's productivity while being able to run and work on numerous applications without resulting in applications overlapping.

As per dependent Claim 37, Claim 37 recites similar limitations of Claim 1, and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per independent Claim 38, Bjurstrom et al discloses a computer-readable medium comprising:

- Converting a component in a hypertext document to include an alternate component activation tag represented by a symbol (Column 7, lines 25-60: Discloses a browser retrieving an HTML page consisting of a number of page elements, parsing the HTML page to create an object model that is a one-to-one mapping of the document, and creating a dialogue state structure with the voice browser controller, that adds dialogue elements to the model in

which the elements contain input, output and references to the object model position properties. Column 8, line 52 – Column 10, line 67: discloses different inputs of symbols that include numbers that are incorporated to controlling the browser and their functionality.)

- activating the converted component by receiving and processing the symbol. (Column 9, line 20-30: When a symbol, that includes number, is pressed, DTML tone, or signal is sent to browser for the corresponding functionality of the pressed symbol to occur. Column 5, lines 38-52; Column 6, lines 35-43: discloses the tones are audio signals used from a phone to a DTMF receiver.)

However, Bjurstrom et al fails to specifically disclose controlling a display model to display the symbol of the converted component. However, Chiu et al discloses the ability to display a web page with hyperlinks displaying corresponding numbers, which are symbols, next to the hyperlink so the user can operate function keys using numeric keys to access the links. (Paragraph 0027-0030)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's method with Chiu et al's method since Chiu et al's method would have provided the benefit enabling a user to be able to browse online navigating document by using numeric keys.

As per dependent Claim 39, Claim 39 recites similar limitations as in Claim 5 and is similarly rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Bjurstrom discloses computer-readable medium comprising:

- modifying the plurality of browsing modes to include alternate browsing activation tags; each alternate browsing activation tag represented by a symbol and activating a particular browsing mode by receiving and processing a particular symbol. (Column 7, line 60 – Column 10, line 67: Discloses various browser functions implemented to be operated by input symbols that when the input symbol is pressed, it activates the corresponding functionality. Inputs include inputs that are intended for HTML application and the operations performed by the voice browser are determined from the action specified by the HTML application for the particular DTMF tone interpretation. (column 7, line 45-51) Pressing certain keys assigned to various symbols that include by numbers are inputted include perform returning to previously view HTML page (Column 10, lines 17-22), and going to the start (home) page. (Column 10, lines 49-54)

8. Claims 7, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further view of Lai et al (US Patent #6,912,326, filed 5/21/2002).

As per dependent Claim 7, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fail to specifically disclose further comprising abbreviating the hypertext document such that display space needed in displaying the hypertext document is reduced. However, Lai et al discloses reducing an electronic document display to be able to view documents on

small, portable devices wherein the size of the reduced document width. (Abstract, Column 2, lines 56-61)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al with Lai et al's method since Lai et al's method would have provided the benefit that a reduced document can be displayed on the screen of the digital portable devices such that larger and more understandable portion of the original document can be viewed by the user, while the visual quality is preserved.

As per dependent Claim 9, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Lai et al fail to specifically disclose automatically reducing the image media content in the hypertext document. However, since Lai et al method functions based on an algorithm that reduces the document as a whole based on pixel information, without losing visual quality, (Column 1, line 60- Column 2, line 30; FIG 5) it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention that text and image content would be automatically reduced and displayed at a reduced scale within the displayed reduced sized document since it would have provided the ability provide documents with reduce images sizes so images even set for bigger screens doesn't overlap text or other images on images on portable devices with smaller screens.

9. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further view of Lai et al (US Patent

#6,912,326, filed 5/21/2002) in further view of Sotomayor (US Patent #5,708,825, patented 1/13/1998).

As per dependent Claim 8, Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Lai et al fail to specifically disclose abbreviating the hypertext document comprises automatically summarizing text in the hypertext document. However, Sotomayor discloses a summary page generator that scans textual data in a document and creates a summary of the page. (FIG 3; Column 8, line 26 – Column 9, line 10) In addition, Column 11, lines 35-63 discloses the different types of summary pages created.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al, Chiu et al, and Lai et al's method with Sotomayor's method since Sotomayor's method would have provided a method of page summary generation that would provide a page describing key topics for easy viewing for quicker recognition about a document.

10. Claims 10-13, 17-19, 29, 35-36, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further view of Borman et al (US Patent #6,226,955, filed 5/1/2001).

As per dependent Claim 10, Claim 10 recites similar claims as in Claim 5 and is similarly rejected under rationale. However, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et fail to disclose that browsing modes to perform various navigational controls were automated browsing modes. However, Borman et al discloses an animated tour of an automatic navigation of

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web pages stored in a list. The method loads the first page in a browser window from the list automatically. Then after a time delay, a new page is loaded automatically from the list. This automated process continues until all the pages listed in the list have been viewed or the user terminates the process. (Column 3, lines 30-50) In addition, Borman et al discloses other automated browsing modes on retrieving files without traversing in reverse order of site identifiers selected. (Column 3, line 51-Column 4, line 19)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's and Chiu et al's method with Borman et al's method since Borman et al's method would have provided the benefit of users saving time and effort in finding information on the Internet.

As per dependent Claim 11, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fail to specifically disclose deactivating the particular automated browsing mode by receiving a command from one of the plurality of input devices. However, Borman et al discloses during the animated tour process, (Column 3, lines 30-50) the user can terminated the animation by using the stop timer button. (Column 7, lines 15-16)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's and Chiu et al's method with Borman et al's method since Borman et al's method would have provided the benefit of providing operational control for navigation the Internet based on the user's preferences.

As per dependent Claim 12 and 13, Claim 12 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10, and is similarly rejected under rationale. Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fails to

disclose activating the particular automated browsing mode by receiving an input signal related to a particular automated browsing activation from at least one of the plurality of input devices, where in the receiving an alphanumeric symbol that represents the automated browsing activation tag. However, based on the rejection of Claims 5 and 6 incorporated, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have used Bjurstrom et al's input methods with automated browsing since it would have provided the benefit of users with visual problems to be able to operation advance automated features in browsers using various input devices.

As per dependent Claim 17, Claim 17 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10, and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 18 and 19, Claim 18 and 19 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10, and is similarly rejected under rationale. Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fails to disclose activating the particular automated browsing mode by receiving an input signal related to a particular automated browsing activation from at least one of the plurality of input devices, where in the receiving an alphanumeric symbol that represents the automated browsing activation tag. However, based on the rejection of Claims 5 and 6 incorporated, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have used Bjurstrom et al's input methods with automated browsing since it would have provided the benefit of users with visual problems to be able to operation advance automated features in browsers.

As per dependent Claim 29, Claim 29 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 35, Claim 35 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10 and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 36, Borman et al discloses the use of continuous use of scrolling and cycling through documents, previewing of documents, and browsing of hyperlinks listed by the user. (Abstract, Column 3, lines 23-50) Borman et al allows the users to activate a tour of all the web sites that been saved in a list that goes through all the pages scrolling and cycling each of the page, showing a preview of each page listed in the link list. The user can specify how the delay between each preview of the pages show, and when to stop the automatic browsing of the hyperlinks (Column 3, lines 23-50) In addition, Borman et al's method is able to automatically randomly choose a link from the list after one has been selected. Its chooses the first link, the link prior to one shown, the next after shown, or the last link on the list. (Column 3, lines 18-22)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al's and Chiu et al's method with Borman et al's method since Borman et al's method would have provided the benefit of users saving time and effort in finding information on the Internet.

As per dependent claim 40, Claim 40 recites similar limitations as in Claims 10 and Claim 39 combined, and is rejected under rationale.

11. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et

al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further view of Tanenbaum (Tanenbaum, "Modern Operating Systems, copyrighted 2001, pgs 132-.151)

As per dependent Claims 25 and 26, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fails to specifically disclose process the inputs signal in an order, and implementing a scheduling algorithm to process the input signals in the order. However, Tanenbaum discloses the use of scheduling algorithms that schedules which process to run next. Tanenbaum discloses scheduling algorithms that could be used such as shortest job first, and first-come first served. (pp 132-151)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al's method with Tanenbaum since Tanenbaum would have provided the benefit of enabling processes to be processed in a specific order within a processor.

12. Claims 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bjurstrom et al (US Patent #6,594,348, patented 7/15/2003) in further in view of Chiu et al (US PGPub 2002/0107888, published 8/8/2002) in further view of Giacalone, JR. (US PGPub 2001/0052000, filed 12/13/2001).

As per dependent Claim 32, Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al fail to specifically disclose the shared displayed includes a status display indicating status and historical information related to the input signal from the plurality of input devices. However, Giacalone, JR discloses a display controller that maintains an exact log of piece of content presented to the display where it transmitted to a database. Additional data from

other system controllers are stored in the database that can be queried for statistical analysis. (Paragraph 0015, 0036, 0044)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have used Bjurstrom et al and Chiu et al's methods with Giacalone, JR's method since Giacalone JR's method would have provided the benefit of providing a summary of information of information used for determining future advertising and financial purposes.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Itavaara et al (US Patent #6,832,353): Discloses the ability to view web pages on small screen devices using a keypad for navigation.
- McNeely (US PGPub 2002/0069222): Discloses placing active tags in HTML document
- Edwards et al (US PGPub 20020032699): Discloses navigating hypermedia documents in a browser using a keypad

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4214. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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